

On the Battle Fronts

Fresh German Army Fails to Check French

British Forced to Separate Embittered German Soldiers

French Capture Foes in Batches In Grand Charge

Teutons Surrender by Detachments as Poilus Cross No Man's Land

Artillery Fire Terrific

Allies Seize German Guns and Turn Them on Retreating Enemy

Hindenburg Throws 12 Divisions Into Breach in Vain

Nivelle's Army Storms Craonne Plateau

Pockets Enemy's Lines; Prisoners Total 31,000

(By Cable to The Tribune)

London, April 19.—Though the French army continued to lean heavily against the hard-pressed German forces to-day, Nivelle's army, after the smashing blow it has delivered since the French offensive opened on Monday, "punching" tactics to the German salient which projects into the French line northwest of Soissons.

Southward drive the Germans back against the Chemin des Dames, the famous sand which rises across the Craonne plateau, established the French soldiers well upon the summit of the plateau itself, and pocketed the German forces between Laifans and Juncourt, both of which towns fell to-day, both of which towns fell to-day, in a furious battle of the trench, in a furious battle of the trench, in a furious battle of the trench.

Beginning on this five-mile tongue of land, extending southwestward from the plateau Hindenburg's men are faced with the alternative of precipitate withdrawal or certain annihilation. They are not alone in this predicament. They are not alone in this predicament. They are not alone in this predicament.

French Menace Craonne

Near the Hindenburg line there was a sharp change of front, following which the French occupied a strong point of support and sent 300 prisoners and two cannons to the rear. This success brings the battle, however, near the French line, and the German forces are now in a position to launch a new offensive.

Nowhere has Hindenburg been able to stem the French progress or regain a foot of the lost territory, although yesterday he threw in twelve new German divisions, or approximately 25,000 men, over the front. The German offensive, however, was not successful, and the French line held.

Hill 227 Stormed

The strip of territory before Montcornet, in the Champagne, continues the series of the heaviest fighting. Hill 227, the highest in the region, was storming by the French to-day, and the artillery fire became even more furious against the other hills. The French positions north of Montcornet are enlarged and a German counter attack here, as well as against Mont Cornillet, was promptly shattered.

Northwest of Aubervilliers, which thus far marks the eastern limit of Nivelle's offensive, a brilliant French action over a mile and a half front drove the enemy out of his strongly organized trench systems, linked Aubervilliers with the Maronvillers Wood, and carried the French line to the outskirts of Vaudessoncourt, on the Sulpice River. This must indicate a gigantic French plan to drive the Germans out of the great strip of territory bounded on the northward by the Sulpice, clear to its junction with the Aisne, northwest of Berry-au-Bac.

31,000 Prisoners Taken

Two more batteries were captured by the French to-day, and it is said that many German guns have been buried in the mud and churned under by the

Infantrymen of the Kaiser Fight with Gunners Who Failed to Support Them in Attack—Vimy Was Believed Impregnable

British Headquarters, April 19.—A German officer captured on Tuesday frankly stated that the Germans regarded the loss of Vimy Ridge as the biggest defeat they have suffered since the war began. This officer, known to the British, having been stationed on it all last summer, and said he could not understand how any troops could fail to hold it. In his opinion, the position must have been demoralized before the British attack began.

The latter statement is thought to be true, for other captured Germans have testified to demoralization in their ranks after several days of the British intensive artillery fire. The Germans continue highly nervous all along the front, the slightest increase in the British the calling on distress signals.

The German infantry are getting better artillery support since the Battle of Arras, as a result of the bitter words reports made regarding the lack of this support previously.

The leading line is an intricate German machine, and the British are finding it necessary to demolish the German trenches by the use of the two services to prevent fighting within the trenches.

The newly called on troops thrown into the Western line admit that the artillery fire bewildered them. This is the first time the German troops have been transferred from the Eastern to the Western front. Prisoners from the latter forces say that they had no idea what war was actually like until recently, and all became much demoralized when they saw the trenches they were supposed to occupy all smashed and torn by the British shell fire.

Prisoners taken in the last three days tell of the spread of discontent in the German army, because of the former received half a loaf of bread daily. Now he has only one-third of a loaf. This reduction, coming after the Somme retreat, the defeat of Arras and the beginning of the great French offensive, has caused much grumbling.

German Fleet to Aid In Drive on Russia

Troops Massed Near Riga; Ships Gathering in Baltic

Petrograd, April 19.—German preparations to attack the northern front, supported by a German fleet, reports of which appear to be well founded, bear out the War Office warning recently issued that the enemy means to march on Petrograd. The preparations consist of the massing of troops on the Danzig-Luga front and the concentration of transports, warships and shallow draft ships in Baltic Sea ports.

A portion of the German fleet is reported to have moved from Kiel to Libau. It is regarded here as extremely probable that the plan is to cut off Petrograd from the active army. The German efforts to spread discontent in the Russian army have developed an ingenious device of loading shells with copies of the German son of Bethmann-Hollweg's Reichstag speech of March 19 and firing them into the Russian lines.

London, April 19.—Reuter's Petrograd correspondent says the information concerning the preparations being made by the German for an attack on the Russian northern front was made public by the Russian General Staff.

The opinion is, says the correspondent, "that the German command is planning a descent in the rear of the Russian right flank, either at Pernau or Reval or elsewhere on the Gulf of Finland. In connection with these preparations the military authorities have the recent withdrawal of German troops from some of the southern fronts, notably the line in Rumania."

Alien Italians Here May Have to Aid U. S.

Papers in Rome Suggest Using Them in War

Rome, April 19.—Some of the newspapers are considering the possibility of regularizing the situation of Italian subjects residing in the United States who have not responded to the call of their contingents to the colors by utilizing them in military establishments in the United States.

British War Material Winning, German Says

Copenhagen, April 19.—In an article in the Berlin "Vossische Zeitung," Captain Salzmann, military correspondent of the newspaper, characterizes the fighting raging on the Western Front as "a competitive struggle of strength in war materials."

"As long as the Entente Allies have superiority in these," says Captain Salzmann, "Field Marshal von Hindenburg's strategy is the only remedy, namely, the speedy evacuation of any front lines. Against superiority in materials no heroism can avail."

French Armament Chief On His Way to Russia

Paris, April 19, 2:30 p. m. The "Journal Officiel" publishes a decree charging the Ministry of War with the administration of the Ministry of Armaments, during the absence of Albert Thomas, Minister of Armament, who is en route to Russia.

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In this vicinity prisoners have been taken in considerable batches. Many small parties held out after the main French lines had advanced, not knowing that the whole German line had been driven back. These little flocks of men were left to be dealt with by the Germans, who rounded them up at leisure. Several parties of this sort, totalling eighty men with several machine guns, were captured and brought in as the correspondent went over the field. Others quickly followed from sections of the line elsewhere. One Zouave captain with only two men captured a group of sixty Germans thus stranded.

German Guns Captured

The artillery fire from both the lines was terrific. The Germans had brought in many guns, which they were unable to get away again before the French infantry in a superb dash surrounded and captured them. An entire battery of six-inch guns was caught in this way, and later the weapons were used against the retreating Germans, who had abandoned 1,000 shells for each piece.

At divisional headquarters the correspondent was informed of the fall of Vailly and Ville-aux-Bois, both positions of the greatest importance to the Germans.

Kaiser's Name Dropped From N. Y. Yacht Club

Prince Henry and Many Others Also Ousted from Membership

The names of Kaiser Wilhelm and his brother, Prince Henry of Prussia, were stricken from the honorary membership rolls of the New York Yacht Club last night. The special meeting that accomplished this action also dropped 200 members and fifty yachts from the organization.

When asked why so large a number had been dropped the member of the club who gave out the resolution concerning the Kaiser and Prince Henry said: "I can't discuss that."

The resolution reads: "Be it resolved, That the names of His Imperial Majesty the German Emperor and His Royal Highness Prince Henry of Prussia be and at the same time are stricken from the roll of honorary members of the club."

Mme. Bernhardt's Condition Takes Favorable Turn

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt's condition had taken a favorable turn, doctors at Mount Sinai Hospital reported at midnight.

The doctors added that she was stronger than they had expected, although she was still far from being out of danger. On Monday she underwent an operation on the kidneys.

No Man's Land Invaded

The fighting here was of a most trying nature, as the French lines for more than two years have been on the edge of a plain commanded by a range of low, wooded hills on which the Germans were firmly established. It was out of the question for anybody to venture upon the No Man's Land between the lines without receiving a salvo, yet the French since Monday have advanced across the intervening space and driven the enemy from some of the opposite slopes.

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London in Sway Of Old Glory for Its "America Day"

Stars and Stripes Fly Over Commons as Flag Dealers' Stocks Give Out

(By Cable to The Tribune)

London, April 19.—"America Day" will see Old Glory dominating London.

Never before has there been such a demand for the national colors of any country. Early this morning all the big stores were denuded of the Stars and Stripes, and red white and blue bunting, despite the fact that several flag firms have been working on the American colors night and day for the last week. The price of the colors had nearly doubled.

Street peddlers did an enormous business throughout the day, selling miniature Stars and Stripes, and by noon American and British flags floated side by side over every important building. The Stars and stripes were flying victoriously over the House of Commons for the first time in history.

All the accommodation for St. Paul's service to-morrow was completely taken up three days ago, but applications are still pouring in. The King, the Queen and Ambassador Page are due to arrive at the cathedral at the same time, while Bonar Law is to represent Lloyd George.

Bishop Brent will preach from Macbeth, Second Book, Chapter 13, verses 13, 14 and 15:

"But he, with the ancients, determined before the king should bring his army into Judah, and make himself master of the city, to go out and to commit the event of the thing to the judgment of the Lord."

"So, committing all to God, the Creator of the world, and having exhorted his people to fight manfully and to stand up even to death for the Law, the temple, the city, their country and the citizens, he placed his army about Moab."

"And having given his company for a watchword, 'The victory of God,' with most valiant chosen young men he set upon the King's quarters by night and slew 4,000 men in the camp and the greatest of the elephants, with them that had been upon him."

More Hospital Ships Sunk, Bonar Law Tells Commons

London, April 19.—There have recently been further losses of British hospital ships, which will be published shortly, Andrew Bonar Law, member of the War Council, announced in the House of Commons to-day.

Rome, April 19.—The "Official Journal" publishes a decree restricting letters to a single sheet in order to economize on paper.

U. S. Not Consulted On Ireland or Greece

Lloyd George's Proposal for Home Rule to Rest on County Option

London, April 19.—On being asked in the House of Commons to-day by Laurence Ginnell, Nationalist, whether he could inform the House of the purport of any communication passed during the last three months between the American and British governments with reference to Ireland, Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, replied in the negative.

Mr. Ginnell also asked Chancellor Bonar Law whether the United States was being consulted with regard to Greece. The Chancellor replied: "Up to the present the United States have not taken any part in the discussion, but I have no doubt that as soon as arrangements are completed they will be consulted in every matter in which their interests are concerned."

"The Manchester Guardian" says that it is virtually certain that Premier Lloyd George will announce the government proposal for the solution of the Irish question on Thursday. The scheme will be based on county option, with some arrangement for keeping the county of the vote against home rule in order to relate to the legislation of the Public Parliament.

The proposal will put the home rule act into force at once, and while it is expected that both Irish parties will oppose the scheme, it is believed that neither will persist in their resistance. "The Guardian" says that it seems probable that Sir Edward Carson has yielded to the Premier's solution.

Sinn Feiners Demand Voice at Peace Table

Dublin, April 19.—The Sinn Fein convention met to-day at the Mansion House, with Count Plunkett presiding. Two hundred and fifty-seven Irish public men had been invited to send delegates, but 209 of them declined to do so.

No prominent Irish public men took part in the proceedings. The convention proclaimed Ireland a separate nation and demanded representation at the peace conference. Arthur Griffith moved a resolution claiming the application of national freedom. The Dublin Trades Council endorsed the declaration.

Consular Censorship Lifted

Washington, April 19.—With the entrance of the United States into the world war the State Department has lifted the ban of censorship from reports sent in by consular officials in parts of the world. Considerable information valuable to exporters in country regarding markets for various articles made here has been in the past blue-penciled because it happened to mention articles included in the embargo lists of the countries at war.

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF FRENCH WAR ORPHANS

Principal Office, 120 Broadway

The Fatherless Children of France Branch

665 Fifth Avenue

Roosevelt's Letter to the President-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution

New York, April 17, 1917.

My Dear Mrs. Story:

May I suggest that before the great convention over which you are presiding brings its sessions to an end there is one form of action which would be peculiarly fitting for its members to take? You and your associates are the direct descendants of the men who fought our Revolutionary War. Side by side with these men stood the soldiers of France under Lafayette, Rochambeau and their fellows. It was this aid of French soldiers, combined with loans of French ships and gifts of French money, which made possible the success of our struggle for independence. The service which France thus rendered to us was declared by Washington, on the morning after the victory at Yorktown, to call for "unalterable gratitude." This service was of such vital character as to constitute a debt of honor which every American should regard as a sacred obligation, to be repaid whenever the opportunity arises.

That opportunity has come now, under such circumstances that in paying our debt to France we also render the greatest possible service to humanity as a whole. France is fighting today for her very existence as a nation. More than that, she is fighting our battles as well as her own. She is fighting for American ideals, for democracy and civilization, and for the reign of justice among the nations of mankind. She needs our help. It is estimated that half a million French children have lost their fathers in this war. The French Government, staggering under the stupendous financial burdens of the war, can contribute only partially to the support of these children. Thousands of them, especially in the districts so brutally devastated by the retreating German army, are utterly destitute. They must have quick and generous aid, or many of them will perish.

They should be saved for the next generation, to take the places of the men who have died that the nation might live.

The American Society for the Relief of French War Orphans has undertaken to provide for these victims of this most ruthless war, and to care for them until they shall reach an age at which they will be self-supporting. The Society has been incorporated for fifteen years, and its work will be continued after the end of the war. Its expenses, both in this country and in France, are paid from membership dues and an underwriting fund, and all moneys contributed to its War Orphans' Fund or for individual orphans are remitted to France without deduction.

I earnestly hope that the Daughters of the American Revolution, recognizing their peculiar fitness for the work, and indeed their peculiar obligation to perform it, will give formal approval to the American Society's really noble charity, and will pledge themselves as an organization to co-operate with the Society by guaranteeing support for a large number of orphans. Thus your organization will take upon itself the duty of paying its share in our Debt of Honor to France.

Very sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

To: Mrs. William Cumming Story, President-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Colonel Roosevelt's letter was read to the Daughters of the American Revolution at their annual convention in Washington, on Wednesday, April eighteenth, by Mrs. Story, who moved that the organization vote at once to do everything it could in a moral and financial way to help the American Society for the Relief of French War Orphans.

The Washington Times says, in its report of the proceedings: "The motion was unanimously carried amid a storm of cheers. The Debt which America owes to France has been frequently referred to during the present congress, but Colonel Roosevelt's letter and Mrs. Story's motion provoked the greatest demonstration witnessed at any session for many years."

The Convention voted unanimously to have the Board of Managers and the Ways and Means Committee of the organization determine on methods of co-operating with the American Society.

Fifth Avenue Saloon at 53rd Street

Sonora

CLEAR AS A BELL

THE INSTRUMENT OF QUALITY

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THE phonograph which is preferred by men and women of cultivation, the instrument which fitly graces the most elegant of homes, is the Sonora.

Its superb beauty won for it the highest score for tone quality at the Panama Pacific Exposition.

Ten models: \$45 \$60 \$75 \$100 \$150 \$175 \$190 \$225 \$350 \$1000